



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

Recent Deaths.—HENRY TIBBOTS STAINTON.—Word comes from England of the death of this eminent Lepidopterist on December 2d, 1892, in his 71st year. For the past fifty years he has been one of the most active British entomologists. During this period he has been president of the Entomological Society of London, secretary and vice-president of the Linnean Society, and secretary of the Ray Society. One of the founders of the *Entomological Monthly Magazine*, he continued on the editorial staff from its beginning until his death. From this magazine we learn that he has published more than twenty-five volumes on natural history, besides frequent contributions to entomological periodicals. He studied chiefly the Micro-Lepidoptera, and was best known as a student of the Tineina. Two of his associates on the *Monthly Magazine*, Messrs J. W. Douglas and R. McLachlan, write: "Naturally diffident and unobtrusive in society, he yet pursued the objects that interested him, with ardor and perseverance, and his liberality in the cause of the advancement of entomological studies in Britain, which was always dear to him, and his unstinted aid in the identification of species, are too well known to require eulogy. From the first he restricted his researches to Lepidoptera, but he had sympathy with the students of all orders of insects, and of natural history generally. Possessed of an ample fortune, he used his means freely to assist any cause or person that he deemed to be deserving . . . In 1871 he was instrumental in founding the Zoological Record Association, for the purpose of continuing the Zoological Record, which had been relinquished by Er. Van Voorst, and largely through his liberality this indispensable publication appeared regularly until 1886, when it was taken up by the Zoological Society of London."

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS GENTH.—The death of Frederick Augustus Genth occurred at his residence, No. 3937 Locust street, Philadelphia, and ended, at the age of seventy-three, the career of a chemist and mineralogist whose reputation was not confined to one hemisphere, but was co-extensive with the world of scientific investigation. Professor Genth was born in Waechtersbach, Hesse-Cassel, on May 17, 1820. After attending the Gymnasium, in Hanau, he studied at the University of Heidelberg, under Liebig; at Giessen, and finally under Bunsen, at

Marburg, where he received the degree of Ph. D. in 1846. For three years he acted as assistant to Professor Bunsen, and soon afterward came to the United States, where he has since resided.

In 1872 he was called to the chair of chemistry and mineralogy in the University of Pennsylvania, which place he held up to within a few years ago. He had also held the office of chemist to the Geological Survey of Pennsylvania, and also to the Board of Agriculture of this State. Professor Genth was a member of many scientific societies in the United States, and was elected in 1872 to membership to the National Academy of Sciences. He had no superior in this country as an analytical chemist, and he greatly enriched the literature of chemistry with his very many and careful analyses of minerals. His name is associated with the ammonia cobalt bases, which he discovered in 1846, and, in joint authorship with Dr. Wolcott Gibbs, he contributed to the "Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge," a monograph on "Researches on the Ammonia Cobalt Bases" (Washington, 1856).

Professor Genth was the author of nearly one hundred separate papers on subjects in chemistry and mineralogy, and published *Tabelle der Uebersicht der Wichtigsten Reactionen welche Basen in Salzen zeigen* (Marburg, 1845); also the same in relation to "Acids" (1845); his "Minerals of North Carolina," being appendix "C" of the "Report on the Geology of North Carolina" (Raleigh, 1875). He also was the author of "First and Second Preliminary Reports on the Mineralogy of Pennsylvania" (Harrisburg, 1875-6) and "Minerals and Mineral Localities of North Carolina" (Raleigh, 1881).

NIKOLAI IVANOVITCH KOKSHAROFF, the well-known Russian mineralogist, died at St. Petersburg, January 2, 1893. During his early years he lectured on geology and physical geography, but later on devoted himself to the description of Russian minerals of which he discovered, and described many new ones. His chief works are embodied in eleven large quarto volumes of *Beiträge zur Mineralogie Russlands*, illustrated with numerous plates. The twelfth volume was in type when he died. He was a member of the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences, and many of the scientific bodies of Western Europe elected him corresponding or honorary member.

—The address delivered by Professor Virchow on his assumption of the office of Rector of the University of Berlin, has been issued by the

German publisher, August Hirschwald, of that city, under the title "Lernen und Forschen."

Unofficial information has been received by Professor G. Brown Goode, of the National Museum, and member of the United States Commission to the Madrid Exposition, that awards have been made to the following exhibitors from this country:—

Gold medals—Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of Ethnology, National Museum, University of Pennsylvania, William Ellery Curtis, of Washington; the Hemenway Expedition, Dr. J. Walter Fewkes, of Cambridge.

Silver Medals—United States Geological Survey, the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, the Peabody Museum of Archeology, Cambridge; The United States Mint, the United States Navy, The Army Medical Museum, Dr. D. G. Brinton and Mr. Stewart Culin, of Philadelphia; Professor O. T. Mason, Professor Thomas Wilson, Mr. W. H. Holmes and Mr. Walter Hough, of Washington; Mrs. Zelia Nuttall, of Cambridge.

Bronze Medals—Fish Commission, Department of Agriculture; Indian School at Carlisle, Pa.; Sons of the American Revolution, Dr. James C. Welling and Mrs. Tillie E. Stevenson, of Washington; Dr. Cyrus Adler, of New York; Mr. Warren K. Moorehead, of Xenia, O.

The gold medals, it is understood, are very handsome, with an intrinsic value of \$150 apiece. Final action by the jury is not known, and others may be honored.

At the annual meeting of Bowdoin College Alumni held at Boston, Jan. 25th, Professor Robinson of the chemical department of Bowdoin, announced that Mr. Edward F. Searles, whose wife, the widow of Mark Hopkins, left him millions, had promised to erect the finest and best equipped building for the study of the sciences that could be had in this country. He stated that Mr. Searles had placed no limit on the cost.

Dr. Osaun has been appointed Geologist on the Geological Survey of Texas, and will take charge at once of the petrographic work of the Survey. Dr. Osaun is well qualified for the position, having been for many years first assistant to Professor Rosenbusch, in Heidelberg, and, later, extraordinary professor of mineralogy and petrography in that University.

Dr. Karl Spruner von Merz, the author of "*Historisch Geographischer Hand Atlas*," died August 24th, 1892, at the age of 89. His great work, commenced in 1837, was not completed until 1852. Spruner was also the author of two school atlases of historical geography.

The University of Cape Town has been admitted to affiliation with the University of Cambridge. This is the second of the Colonial Universities thus affiliated, the other being that of New Zealand.

According to the *Anatomischer Anzeiger*, the Biological station at Plön, under the direction of Dr. Otto Zaccharias, has accomplished successful work during the past Summer. Of the species of animals occurring in the Lake of Plön, there have been determined 20 fishes, 40 crustacea, 69 worms, 14 mollusca, and 74 protozoa. Of greatest interest is the discovery in fresh water of many organisms that have hitherto been supposed to occur only in the sea; and among these more especially may be noted certain genera of diatoms, rhizopods and worms. An illustrated report on results is soon to be published.

—Dr. R. von Wetstein has been appointed Professor of Botany in the University of Prague, Bohemia.

—Mr. E. E. Prince, M. A., Professor of Zoology in St. Munigo's College, Glasgow, has been appointed Commissioner and General Inspector of Fisheries in Canada.

The Indiana Academy of Sciences has issued its Proceedings for 1891, in the shape of a pamphlet of 176 pages. It contains not only the proceedings of that year, but also a list of all papers read before the Academy since its organization in 1885. The Academy has 121 active, 11 non-resident and 1 honorary members. Copies of the Proceedings may be had of the secretary, Amos W. Butler, Brookville, Indiana.

Professor Bohumil Shimek has gone to Nicaragua to collect in the interests of the State University of Iowa. He will pay especial attention to the invertebrata and the cryptogamous plants.

Bulletin No. 40, of the U. S. National Museum, contains the fourth of the bibliographies of American Naturalists, that of George N. Lawrence by L. S. Foster, 121 titles are enumerated. A good steel portrait accompanies the Bulletin.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—A broad smile illumined the folio face of Caliph, the hippopotamus at the Zoo this afternoon. In the tank adjoining his a baby had arrived at exactly 12.15 P. M., and Miss Murphy, his mate, was its happy mother. Director Smith and his keepers knew Tuesday that something was in the air, for Miss Murphy was restless and excited. She is a nervous animal at all times, but Thursday she paced her cage all day, and Thursday night did not lie down once. The warning came just in time, and a thick straw bedding was given her, and the partition separating her from Fatima was put up. The latter has the empty tank and the mother has the landing.

After the youngster came, Mr. Smith said the first thing it did was to walk about shaking its tiny ears and giving little grunts. Murphy followed wherever it went, and would allow no one to approach within the railing, and so he didn't attempt it. Caliph meanwhile found a peek-hole in the boards, and viewed his progeny with a great deal of interest. He refused to go into his tank, and last night slept within touch of the mother and baby.

The baby weighs about thirty pounds, being very small. Its color is pink—a salmon hue—and its legs are so short as to be almost imperceptible at first sight. It is lively and runs about a great deal, much to the mother's discomfort. It is a peculiarly shaped animal. It might be said that it has no shape at all. It is about eighteen inches long, has no tail, ears that can hardly be seen and mouth no larger than a pint cup. The mother guards it with a great deal of care. It is her third born. Four years ago one was born which weighed sixty-three pounds. It died. Fatima came next, having been born October 4, 1890. Murphy is 8 years old and cost \$5000. She weighs between 3000 and 4000 pounds. Caliph was brought from the Cincinnati Zoo and cost \$5000. He weighs 7000 pounds. To-night Murphy and her baby were doing nicely.—*Late paper.*

Table of Contents of the North American Review for February, 1893.—How to Revise the Tariff, by the Hon. Wm. M. Springer, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee; Recollections of the Panama Canal Congress, Rear-Admiral Ammen, U. S. N.; Changes in the Church of England, The Dean of St. Paul's; Criminal Law in France, Madame Adam; Boons and Banes of Free Coinage, I. "In the Interest of Shylock," by the Hon. R. P. Bland, Chairman of the Committee on Free Coinage, Etc., II. A Warning to Savings Bank Depositors, by John Harsen Rhoades, President of the Green-

wich Savings Bank, N. Y., III. A Depositor's Point of View, by a Depositor in a Savings Bank ; Wild Stag Hunting in Devon and Somerset, The Countess of Malmesbury ; Government Aid to the Nicaragua Canal, Senator John T. Morgan ; Shall Our Laws be Codified ? Frederic R. Coudert ; Needed Reforms in the Army, General John Gibbon, U. S. A ; Why Immigration Should Not be Suspended, Senator H. C. Hansbrough ; The Hope of a Home, Erastus Wiman ; Europe at the World's Fair, I. The British Section, by Sir Henry Trueman Wood, Secretary to the British Commission, II. The French Section, by Theodore Stanton, Commissioner Resident in Paris ; Notes and Comments, Mistakes—but Not of Moses, Charles W. Trickett ; Science and the Woman's Question, Lydia Lvovna Pimenoff ; From Renan's Point of View, Arthur Reed Kimball ; The American Common Schools, Rev. James A. King.